GRANT

Is Beyond Any Doubt a Candidate for the Presidency-He is in the Hands of Consummate Political Managers Who Have Determined to Have Him

In the White House for a Third Term He Will Not, as Some Democrats Propose, be Pensioned as a Pauper-He Wants a Place.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun contributes the following to the campaign literature of the day: "General Grant's written speech, delivered in Chicago, on Wednesday, is of itself significant, but when taken in connection with a confection with a c letter received here by one of the managers of the third-term boom, from one of Grant's most intimate and confidential friends, this carefully-prepared speech becomes especially significant. In his letter Grant's friend says that in due time Grant will let it be known authoritatively that he is at the disposal the American people; or, in other words, if nominated by the Republican party he will accept. At the same time it is asserted that Grant will not be a sectional candidate. He expects support from the south, and if elect-ed President he will not be a sectional President. He is to play the role of the great conciliator. This, his Presidential managers think, will be most appropriate. They argue that, after the election of 1880, They argue that, after the election of 1880, who is now engaged in writing the history the people of the north will be heartily tired of the late war. We have had histories and of the sectional issue, and that the south will be perfectly willing to abandon its preference for Democratic doctrines and State-rights theories and go in with a will for a great the reare several causes that will conspire to the reare that the reare several causes that will be reared to the r nation, a strong government, and plenty of give this volume weight and importance. spoils. They say that Grant, having To begin with, Mr. Davis has had fourteen been out of the country, is not responsible for the present sectional attitude of the Republican party. He is not going to remain in the country this winter, but will go to Cuba and Mexico, and will not return to the United States until next spring. Then he will land at New Orleans and make a tour of the southern States. According to the scheme so carefully matured, Grant will not be a candidate in the ordinary Grant will not be a candidate in the ordinary | definite to the vision, and have assumed natsense of the term. The nomination, in other words, is to be thrust upon him, and he will accept in such a way that, while it will not alienate the Republicans, will make him plain and potent. Mr. Davis has had, in admany votes in the south. His tour through the south next spring is to pave the way for this part of the programme. I happen to know that this scheme will be much more acceptable to a greater number of southern mented upon, corrected, amended, simplified, Democrats than is generally supposed to be possible. A conspicuous Democratic congressman from a southern State, who was a distinguished general in the substitution of the supposed to be united. There is scarcely a point yet left in doubt. Every difference of status-

don't want to see him President again—will support the proposition, because it will shelve him as a Presidential candidate. For the same reason the Democrats will units in the movement. The average Democrat seems to be imbuod with the idea that if Grant can be gotten out of the way there is a good chance for algoring a Democratic President, but that for algoring a Democratic President, but that ingly small. Some of Grant's friends, who will probably advocate the measure, will do because they believe that General Grant would prefer the position he held when the Republican party first took him up, rather than again mix in the turmoil of political strife. Then, again, Grant has friends in the Republican party who will fight the proposition, because they really want him to be the Presidential nominee. The plan of this class will be, when the bill is brought in, if it receives deavor to amend it, and instead of creating a new office for him, retire him as an ex-President. This will be done solely to raise a diversion, because those who will urge it know that such a scheme would be a dangerous innovation, because other Presidents might claim the same provision, particularly if they happened to be poor. General Sherman and his friends oppose, of course, making Grant a captain-general, because it would put him in command of the army and leave General Sherman nothing to do. The general is heartily in accord, though, with the plan to retire Grant as an ex-President, because that would get him out of his way and brother John's at the same time. Grant has friends here who assume to say that he would treat either proposition with scorn—that he has no desire to be pensioned on the government in almost the capacity of a pauper while he is yet possessed of his faculties, health and strangth. To sum up the schemes of those who seem so solicitous concerning Grant's future, the prediction will very probably be proved to be true be taken by congress. There will be a good deal of talk and bluster, and it will be for the purpose of drawing the silent man out. Meanwhile he will be traveling quietly in Mexico, and will arrive home and come east through the southern States. His friends say that a boom will then go up for him which politicans' cannot check, and which will strike terror to the hearts of other aspiring Presidential candidates."

Staff correspondent of the Cincinnati Gafind how little these people are troubled by State rights notions as to improvements. find the most extreme Federalists down here they are for Grant and a third term! That is, they are for Grant in preference to any other Republican. I honestly believe if the southern voters were given to understand that they must have a Republican President, but could have their choics, four fifths of them would take Grant. And they give most excellent reasons for it, too. Up in Indiana I live in a radical county, where I am so lam basted for my opposition for Grant that I have to leave occasionally for a rest, and now to find the southern prople advocating Grant for directly opposite reasons, strikes me as very funny. These people say they prefer Grant because they know him, and know just what they can do with him. They captured the whole south under his administration, and he has explicitly declared that he will not use the army against them. They say, too, that at the surrender he gave them bet-ter terms than they could have asked, and they point with great glee to his report, made in 1866, that the south was peacefully and loyally disposed, with no thought of secession or slavery. And they pleasantly add Broker—that as they held their own under Grant, and ern at 77. captured nine States and one house of congress, he is a good enough man for them. As to 'Casarism,' they can stand it if the north cau; they intend to govern their own tates in their own way, no matter who is President. They talk this with a jovial impudence that is really refreshing. But they It is my neighbors and friends in Indiana who are deceiving themselves by wanting to run Grant as a 'stalwart.' " GRANTISM.

Mobile Register: "The people of the Uni-ted States are almost as mercurial as the French. They forget and forgive with most wonderful alacrity. In nothing is this habit better illustrated than in the disposition to look with leniency upon the return of General Grant to the Presidential chair. There are thousands who aided in expelling from power the familiars of President Grant, now power the familiars of President Grant, now aiding activaly or assisting passively to gastred. "You had immediate charge of the prisongotten that the administration of Grant
marks the darkest, the most despotic and the
most corrupt years of our history. As the
Boston Herald well says, it was probably the
most scandalous period in our whole history
as a nation—those eight years with Grant
The atmosphere of Washington was tainted
by official corruption. It was the era of the
machine, of all sorts of 'rings' and jobs, of
the brother-in-law in office. Nepotism to
such an extent was never known before. To
man a the companies assumed definite
shape, and a law was passed granting the
company to esteve twelve months and until their suctonsequence not suffered so heavily as was
antion—those eight years with Grant
my officers and myself performed our dismy officers and mys aiding actively or assisting passively to secure

honest American blush. The condition of the south was infinitely worse the south was infinitely worse than it has been under Hayes. Though that was the period when the outhera Conservatives were crowded together by the pressure of the Federal government, which kept corrupt 'carpetbag' governments from tumbling to pieces because of their own rottenness, never before or since have the poor freedmen suffered such outrages, or has the general disorder been so lamentable. The southern States in which the Federal government interfered were sinks of corrup tion, and congress was demoralized by the representatives they were forced to send. When General Grant was elected to the Presidency, the Republican party was very strong, having a popular majority nothing but the most unmitigated stupidity could dis-sipate in a generation. When he stepped out of the White House, the Republican party was in a popular minority by two hun-dred and fifty thousand votes, and the best among its old leaders were alienated from it. We believe that General Grant is honest and patriotic. We hope that, if re-elected to the Presidency, he would make a cleaner and more conservative administration than be-

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS'S

Personal Memoirs will be the Book of the Period-It will Reconcile All Discrepancies as to the Late War, and Put the South Right Before the World.

istory of book-making has mortal writer had such an opportunity in the preparation of a work as is before Ex-i resident Davis, histories of the struggle between the sections, but the authoritative volume is yet to come.

son could possibly have. He was the leader. It was his mind that conceived the most of the important movements and methods of the Confederate government. He alone, of all others, knew the purpose of the maneuvers in the field and the schemes of the congress. Better than any one clse is he capacitated to Better than any one clese is he capacitated to write the history of the Confederacy, to deal intelligently with its act on and speak know-ingly of its intentions. It is fortunate, all fairs, and retiring to a perfectly quiet retreat, has surrounded himself with all the authorities that he could need, and has devoted his whole life to the preparation of a book that shall speak eloquently and convincingly for his people. There need be no fear that Mr. Davis will not make the book a classic. He is more powerful as a writer than as a speaker or soldier. His state papers are models of pure and strong English, and his reputation as a writer is not inferior to that of Mr. diction will very probably be proved to be true by the events of time that no action at all will be a good by the events of time that no action at all will be

thown as a man of vivid resentments and of implicable prejudices. We have no doubt, shown by the original guage of each package. nowever, that he appreciates too fully the grandeur and sacredness of the trust imposed upon him to sully his work with prejudice, or even to stain its clearness with the pride of personal opinion. He hinted as much to the writer of this a year ago, when he said:
'Oh, I suppose our personal resentments all
die as we grow old.' If Mr. Davis produces a book worthy of the opportunity presented him and worthy of the great cause in which essential service than he ever rendered her on the battlefield, in the councils of the nation, or in the chair of state.

The Stock-Broker's Litany. New York Graphic: Echoes mental aterial at church last Sunday: Minister-Amen! Broker-Jersey Central, 89.

Minister-We are all miserable sinners Broker-Miserable sinners-Manhattan El vated road, 70%. Minister-Have mercy upon us.

Broker-Pacific Mail is tumbling. Minister-For we have all sinned and gon Broker-Gone astray like-Canada South-

Broker-I believe in-Ene at 48. Minister-The communion of saints. Broker - The communion of Hannibal and L. Joseph common at 40% Minister-Forgive us our trespasses. Broker-Forgive us our trespasses and deassuredly correct in their views on Grant. | liver us from Kansas and Texas at 3216. Minister-Miserable sinners. Broker-Miserable sinners-wonder how

the market will open to-morrow? Hartranft and Mrs. Surratt.

Washington Post: "Governor," inquired a Post reporter of Governor Hartranft, of "You had immediate charge of the prison-

WASHINGTON.

Superintendent Walker Finds the Census Law Satisfactory, but Makes two Important Suggestions for the Consideration of Congress at the Coming Session.

Key and the Lottery Men-Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue-The Government and the Telegraph Companies - Democratic Deliberation as to the Future.

WASHINGTON, November 25. - General Francis Walker, superintendent of census, in his annual report, says that the census law enacted at the last regular session of congress is found to be thoroughly satisfactory in its practical working thus far, and he recommends only two minor changes, viz.: that the franking privilege be extended to com-munications addressed to the census office, and that inquiry regarding the holders of the public debt be omitted from the population schedule as useless and aggravating. The schedule as useless and aggravating. The superintendent, in concluding his report, raises the question whether as heretofore a copy of the returns should be made. The least cost of such copy would be \$130,000. The only use of a copy would be in case of the accidental destruction of the original schedules, and the expenditure, if made, would be simply a form of insurance. Whether so large an expenditure would be justified. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: "Never in the er so large an expenditure would be justified by its object, the superintendent submits to the decision of the department.

> KEY AND THE LOTTERY DEALERS. The counsel for a lottery agent has filed bill in equity against Postmaster-General Key, praying for an injunction against the execution of the recent order regarding the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE. The annual report of the commissioner o internal revenue, which has just been com-pleted, predicts that the receipts from inter-nal revenue taxes will during the present fiscal year reach the sum of \$115,000.000. During the last three years 3117 illicit distil-leries have been seized. In order to provide an ample force to suppress illicit distilling, General Raum recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 as a deficiency to be used during the present fiscal year. During the year ending June 30, 1879, \$113,449,621 internal rev enue taxes were collected and paid into the treasury. The receipts from distilled spirits for the year 1879, as compared with 1878. show an increase of \$2,149,468. As compared with 1278, the increased production of spirit during the fiscal year of 1879 was 15,789,568 gallons. The increase of production of manufactured tobacco the last fistal year was 12. gressman from a southern State, who was a distinguished general in the rebel army, told itics or opinion has been discussed and argued until to intelligent eyes the truth is discernible. Not only have our statesmen of the close connection with Grant at the close of the close of tabulated statements. 026,821 rounds, and of the number of cigars

me not long ago that he was thrown into close connection with Grant at the close of the electoral count in the spring of 1877, and the electoral count in the spring of 1877, and in this interview his preconceived opinion of Grant was entirely changed. He was satisfied, he said, that the southern leaders had made a great mistake in keeping aloof from Grant during his eight years reign at the White House. If they had made the effort the could have had his confidence and his friendship. Another time, if the chance offered, he trusted they would not make the Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer: "The scheme to make Grant a captain general in the army, with a regal salary, seems to be popular with his friends and his enemies, with Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans—that is those who don't want to see him President again—will side with the corresponding of the receipt of the courts for punishing citizens who counts murder or assaults to murder or assault tain-general in the army, with a regal salary, seems to be popular with his friends and his enemies, with Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans—that is those who don't want to see him President again—will support the proposition, because it will shelve

> that a provision of law be made for the ex-portation of alcohol in metallic cans of ten impracticable to reduce the force in any pargallons and upward. A comparison of rewe have every reason to believe that Wr. Davis has improved his advantages and properly occupied all his time. He has withdrawn himself entirely from public affairs, and retiring to a perfectly quiet retreat. ly excessive, as it fell to 54,576,446 gallons in 1871, and it might be apprehended that the product of the year would fall below that of 1879, but when it is considered that 14,837,-581 gallons of spirits were ex-ported during the year 1879, and that the foreign demand is unabated, it seems probable that the large product of

the early portion of this year will be continued during the year. power seldom consided to any human being. lons, greater than for the same period last By a paragraph in his couring book he can year. If the business of these four months mar, make or unmake illustrious characters. Is maintained during the balance of the fiscal A bit of writing that he can do in helf an hour, will foreyer darken or illumine the production will be over 82,000,000 gallons, name of the man that he discusses. His book by reason of its superior importance—its \$45,750,000. There were during the year greater circulation—its internal power, and 5448 distilleries registered and 5347 opetis enduring character—will carry conviction rated. During the special tax year, ending to posterity against even records themselves, April 30, 1879, there were 49,454,421 proof and will outweigh all defense that can be gallons of spirits rectified. The quantity of made against its deprecation. Mr. Davis is spirits—9,212,470 gallons—remaining in the

The quantity of spirits withdrawn from the distillery warehouses for exportation during the year was 14,837,731 gallons. The following figures show the increase or decrease as to the various kinds of spirits exported in the year 1879, as compared with 1878; Increase in alcohol exported, 8,879.350 gallous; increase in rum exported, 430,490 gallous; increase in Bourbon whisky exported, 6735 gallons; in-1125 gallons; decrease in highwines, 5748 gallons; total decrease, 16,660 gallons. Net increase, 2 388,329 gallons. As the principal increased demand for American spirits has

been in those foreign ports in which they are best known, and as they have, during the years 1878 and 1879, become known in all years the world, it is anticipated that extalk over the probability of the governor of talk over the probability of the governor of fiscal year will be still greater than those made during the fiscal year ending Jûne, 1879. The almost entire increase, 9,354,789 gall ms, in the quantity of spirits exported in 1879 consisted of those varieties which had been subjected to several processes of distilling, redistilling, purifying, and refining before being deposited in the distillery warehouse. The increased production of spirits is distributed among all the different varieties known to the trade, except tion of spirits is distributed among all the different varieties known to the trade, except highwines, which decreased 1,379,333 gallons. The taxes paid on spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the year 1879 aggregate \$46,778,342. The receipts from fermented opened up competition on all lines along the liquors for the year 1879 are shown to have railroads and allowed all companies to do a

increased \$792,268 over those of 1878. The general telegraphic business, was a mere commissioner recommends an amendment to bagatelle compared with the project now section 3244, revised statutes, which will talked of in certain quarters. This is to place provide for the allowance of a drawback of the entire telegraphic system of the country wo ms of the stills when exported. under control of the government. The bis During the four months of the present fis- | tory of this franchise has been peculiar. In The increasing prosperity of the country, which has given so favorable an impulse to all branches of business, has largely benefited shape, and a law was passed granting the

pounds; imports of leaf manufactured tobacco in the United States, 6,221,862 pounds. The amount of manufactured snuff and tobacco removed from bond during the fiscal year of 1879 for exportation was 16,126,197 direction. In 1872 Mr. Cresswell, then previous pounds, being an increase over the previous year of 453,207 pounds, and the number of postmaster-general, attempted to summate this arrangement, but it did not year of 455,207 pounds, and the father of the companies contended that if was 22,537,050. The total amount of collections from tobacco in all its forms, including the internal revenue tax on imported tobacture. The companies contended that if the government wished to purchase, it must do so on the basis of profits made by the company, while the government claimed that, the internal revenue tax on imported tobacco, snuff and cigars, and the special taxes
paid by the manufacturers of and dealers in
leaf and manufactured tobacco, for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was
\$40,135,002. As compared with the total receipts from the same source for the preceding
fiscal year, this shows an increase of \$43,247.
Considering the disturbed condition of trade under the law, it need only pay for the cost of construction and machinery. It made a difference of millions. What cost the companies perhaps twelve million dollars would command forty million dollars on a basis of ceipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, this shows an increase of \$43,247. Considering the disturbed condition of trade for a considerable portion of the year, consefor a considerable portion of the year, consequent upon the discussion of the tax question by congress and the reduced rate of tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff provided by the act of March 1, 1879, which went into account of the executive branch, as about fifteen thousand additional appointments would have to be made. It is certain to prove one of the most interesting fights of the company session. operation May 1st following, this result is highly satisfactory. Statements showing the increase and decrease of revenue from each the coming session.

enue taxes were collected and paid into the

a vicious one, and tending to demoralize the

statement of their work shows the value o

e property seized on information by agents

to be \$280,944; the amount of uncollected

taxes and penalties reported to collectors by

During the fiscal year, and from June 30 to November I, 1879, 1319 illicit stills were

eized, 2924 persons were arrested, and in

the performance of their duties 5 officers and

this period 56 officers and employes were pro-

guides were killed and 23 wounded. During

ceeded against in State courts. The total number of such prosecutions in the past three

years has been 165. The commissioner says

quite, all of these prosecutions are without probable cause, and instituted as a means of obstructing the enforcement of the laws, and

tities of grain and other material used in the production of distilled spirits and the quantity in each distillery. Returns of dis-tilled spirits under each act of legislation

from July, 1862, to July 30, 1879, and other

DEMOCRATIC DELIBERATIONS

zette: "The talk among those Democratic members of congress who have arrived here

is sufficient to show what subjects are to receive early attention at the coming session

There will be a strong effort from the first to keep the hot-headed ones still. While the

policy of restraint was regarded as very nec-

essary long before the close of the extra ses-

It will be difficult for the leaders to maintain

silence, as is admitted by all here, in view of the fact that the Republicans will have abun-

dant opportunities to recall the threats of the

extra session and its blunders, but if there is

discipline enough in the party moderate speech will be maintained. There are

however, Republican provocations in store

probably break the Democracy in both

branches away from these promised moor-

ings. The indications are strong that the

eaders of the Democrats will attempt to di

vert attention from the extreme greenback

positions taken by so many of their party, by reopening the questions of tariff, and thus

ixing the attention of the commercial inter-

ests of the country upon the full discussion of

a general revision of duties. Coupled with this there will be a vigorous bid for populari-ty through a movement for reducing taxa-tion. While the greenback men, in spite of the crushing defeats of the fall election, are

pretending that they still have vigorous life,

the Democrats give them no encouragement,

ness in all the talk heard here. The idea of

can retreat from the figureial positions which have proven so disastrious, and substi-

tute instead an attack upon the national

banks. They seem to believe that this can be

made to take the place of greenback ideas in

islature is sufficiently animated, and the pro-

position sufficienty indorsed, to show how

firmly fixed the idea of Democratic success,

depending largely upon the next count, is fixed in the Democratic mind."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH

COMPANIES.

There is some prospect that the war will

all passed at the last session in the shape of

the west, and that such men as Thurman.

the Democratic managers seems to be that the soft money element of their party

Washington special to the Cincinnati Ga-

I am of the opinion that very nearly, if not

evenue agents, \$880,635.

The Best Way to Cheer Up articular source of tobacco-tax for the last scal year, as compared with the same source This you can do if you will take a piece of advice for the preceding year, are given, showing which has the weight of high medical authority t that the loss in revenue from the manufac-ture of tobacco, including snuff, resulting back it. That is to use the standard invigorant from the causes above stated, was made up and indorsed by physicians. Among the bodily by the increased collections from cigars, which is found to be nearly seven per cent. troubles which it overcomes are dyspepsia, irregu-ularity of the bowels, liver complaint, general debil-The total cost of collecting revenue for the year was \$4,206,830, being three and seven-tenths per cent. upon the amount collected. ity and nervous complaints. It is also found very useful in counteracting a tendency to weakness or useful in counteracting a tendency to weakness or disorder of the kidneys and bladder, and persons troubled with rheumatism strongly indorse it as a remedy. Its influence upon the entire system is highly beneficial, promoting as it does the return of sleep and appetite, and the acquisition of flesh and strength. A stient reproof of the folly of nauseous drug medication is conveyed in the success of this pleasant and effective botanical medicine. Accompanying the report is a detailed state ment, showing the amount collected in each district, from which it appears that the largest amount was collected in the first Ohio district, \$10,832,458.

The first Illinois district contributed to the contri \$8,270,948; the fifth Illinois, \*\$6,930,170 The smallest amount, \$4020, was collected in the third Texas district. During the past three fiscal years, \$343,099,000 internal rev-

by has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, as well as adm.rably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 93 William street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. the treasury. The average cost of collection, including the salaries and expenses of the internal revenue bureau, was 3% per cent. The commissioner regards the system which requires the district attorneys and marshals to

rely upon their fees for their compensation as A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indisservice, and thinks if their salaries were fixed by law the service would be greatly im-proved. The total amount expended through cretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss the collectors of internal revenue for informyou, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was ation leading to the discovery of frauds and overed by a missionary in South America. Send the punishment of guilty persons, was \$95,-596. Daring the year thirty-five revenue agents have been employed, and their total expenses have been \$126,000. A detailed a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman Sattion D., New York Oity.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients ddress DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassan st., New York

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Mrs. Emma C. Tucker Will reopen her school at No. 275 Vance street, comer of Wellington, on MONDAY, November 17th. French taught by the principal, and Vocal Music by Prof. Winkier, without extra

Overton Drug and Family Medicine Store D. F. GOODYEAR, Practical Apothecary

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared. Physicians and Families Supplied on Liberal Terms. REMEMBER, the BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST VEGETABLE

TONIC SPECIFIC PILLS, Memory, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, SPERMATORRHEA, etc. Price, SZ 50 per box; B boxes for S6. For further information apply to D. F. GOODYEAR, 167 Main, Memphis, These Pills, when persevered in never fail to cure the worst cases of URINARY DISEASES, such as have been enumerated; SEMINAL WEAKNESS yields like magic to their influence when used from lix to eight weeks. Directions

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

United States Circuit Court Western District of Ten No. 229 - P. C. Calhoun w. Memphis and Paducah
Bailroad - Petition of Chas G Fisher et als.

IN accordance with a decretal order of said
L court, entered in the above entitled cause, June
14. 1879. I will proceed to sell at the courthouse
door, in the city of Memphis, on
Wegnesday, Peccamber 10, 1879,
at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit but, on the contrary, treat them with cold-ness in all the talk heard here. The idea of of the Paducah and Memphis rallroad. center line of the road known as the "Old Randolph road" Intersects said railroad thence south 39 deg 45 min wi (magnetic bearing) and with the center line of the railroad fifty-four and one half (544½) feet, thence at right angles to the said railroad and north 50 deg 15 min w (magnetic bearing) one hundred and fifty (150) feet to a stake, thence at right angles to the course last given and south 39 deg 45 min w (magnetic bearing) nine hundred and seventy three (173) feet to a stake, thence at right angles to the course last given and south 50 deg 15 min e (magnetic bearing) two hundred and four (2 4) feet to a point on the east side of the railroad and fifty (50) feet distant from the center line of the main track, thence southwardly and in a line parallel to the center line of the main track, thence southwardly and in a line parallel to the center line of the Shelton track, thence south 89 deg 45 min e (magnetic bearing) and with said boundary line of the Shelton track, thence south 89 deg 45 min e (magnetic bearing) and with said boundary line one thousand three hundred and forty-five (1345) feet to a stake in the center of the Old Randolph road, and thence north 1 deg 15 min e (magnetic bearing) and with the center of said road two thousand two hundred and fifty six and one-half (3256½) feet to the beginning, containing forty five acres, more or less, except about four acres, upon which are situated the depot buildings of said railroad, thence running two hun-red and four (204) feet with said railroad and across it to a stake, and thence south 39 deg 45 min west 973 feet to a stake, thence at right angles to the course last given two hundred and fifty-four (254) feet to a point on stake, thence at fight angles to the course last given

two hundred and fifty-four (254) feet to a point on
the east side of said railroad, thence northeast on a
line parallel therewith to the Old Randolph road,
hence with said road to the beginning.
Terms of Sale—Credit of seven months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security bearing six per cent. (6) Interest and retaining lien on
said property for the payment of said note.

BELL W. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of said Court.
Metcaif & Walker, Attorneys.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS IN THE MEMPHIS and CHARLESTON R.R. CO. an election will be held in the cities of MEM-PHI3, TENN., and HUNTSVILLE, ALA., by the Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Ballroad Company, to choose Nine Directors in said company to serve twelve months and until their successors are elected and qualified. The polls in Memphis will be opened at the Depot and in Huntsville at the Courthouse. R. T. WILSON, President. S. R. Caure, Secretary and Treasurer.

W E are now receiving by rall and steamers unusually large purchases of the following STAPLE AND FANCY GROCKHIES.

Ocean Foam, Plant's Extra and Ashland Ficur.

Pearl Meal, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.

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A full line of Plain and Fancy Crackers.

Preserves, Jellies, Fruit Butter, 5 ib and 10 ib pails
Chow-Chow and Mixed Pickles, by the gallon.

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Pears, Gages,
Apples, Oranges, Cocoanuts and Malaga Grapes,
Raisins, Currants, Citrom, Dates, Figs and Nuts,
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